

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend claims 22-24 to read as follows:

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- 22. (Amended) A catheter attachment as claimed in claim 21, wherein the radioactive source is bonded to a surface of the substrate of the catheter attachment with sufficient bond strength that under normal conditions of use of the catheter attachment, the radioactive source will not detach from the catheter attachment.
  - 23. (Amended) A catheter attachment as claimed in claim 22, wherein the radioactive source is bonded to an external surface of the catheter attachment.
  - 24. (Amended) A catheter attachment as claimed in claim 22, wherein the radioactive source is bonded to an internal surface of the catheter attachment.
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REMARKS

Claims 22-24 have been amended to make corrections suggested by the Examiner on page 2 of the Office Action in order to obviate the Examiner's objections to these claims.

Claims 1-18, 20-31 and 33-35 are currently pending in the present application.

The applicant would like to thank the Examiner for providing a detailed analysis of all of the rejections in the Office Action.

Claim 1 has been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Dake et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,199,939). This rejection is respectfully traversed and reconsideration is requested for the reasons, which follow.

The present invention, as claimed in claim 1, relates to a catheter useful for irradiation of a body including an elongate flexible catheter body and a radioactive source bonded to a surface of the distal section of the catheter body. The radioactive source is bonded to a surface of the distal section of the catheter body with sufficient bond strength that under normal conditions of use, the radioactive source will not detach from the catheter body. This provides the advantage that no special measures must be taken to safeguard the patient from an accidental discharge of radioactive material into the body. In addition, the bonding strength of the radioactive material is such that it allows placement of the radioactive material in the most favorable treatment location, i.e. bonded to the inner or outer surface of the catheter. This can be done without